

COLONIAL COIN NEWSLETTER

Winter 2011

Volume 19, Number 4



A CUT COUNTERFEIT GEORGE III GUINEA

Featured in this issue:

- Ringo Contemporary Counterfeits
- Runup to Admiral Vernon
- 1788 Connecticut Whist Match at C4
- Noe-Salmon-Crosby Concordances
- C4 Convention Reports
- Minutes of the C4 Annual Meeting
- Retz and His Fugios
- Connecticut Over a Jersey???
- Cut Counterfeit Guinea
- More of the *Faithful Steward*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message (Jim Rosen)	3
Revisiting Mike Ringo's Paper on the Georgivs Triumpho Token, or Treasure Hunting in the Middle of Philadelphia (Roger Moore, MD)	5
Jenkin's Ear (Spencer Peck)	11
A 1788 Connecticut Whist Match at the C4 Convention (Randy Clark)	16
Massachusetts Silver Coinage Classification: Concordance Tables (Christopher J. Salmon)	18
C4 Convention Report, November 2011 (Jim Rosen)	27
Minutes of the 17 th C4 Convention General Membership Meeting, 12 November 2011 – Boston, MA (Frank Steimle, C4 Secretary)	30
The Secret Life of a Fugio Clopper . . . Something Old, Something New . . . (Jeff Rock)	32
A Connecticut over a New Jersey?	37
Recovery, Documentation and Attribution of a Cut Counterfeit George III Guinea Dated 1779 (Wayne H. Shelby)	38
More on the Faithful Steward (Spencer Peck)	42
What is a Colonial Coin? (Ray Williams)	43
A Personal Perspective of C4's 17 th Annual Convention – 2011 (Roger Moore, MD)	44
Some Observations (Richard August)	48
Obit: James P. Jones	48
C4 Library News (Leo Shane)	49
Announcements	50
Classified Ads	53

Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at
Dues are \$25-regular (including 1st class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

This presidential message marks the end of 15 years of having our convention in Boston, and it was truly a bittersweet time for many of us. Unfortunately, our initial plans to have our convention in Philadelphia in 2012 were just recently changed due to the fact that the Whitman Coins and Collectibles show, that we were going to be affiliated with, has been **CANCELLED**. We will have a convention in 2012 but **stay tuned**, as we are not sure where or when it is going to be held, although Baltimore in November 2012 is a possibility.

As I am sure many of you are aware, our *C4 Newsletter* was awarded 3rd place by the ANA in the Specialty Club Newsletter category for general appearance, aptness of illustrations and relative interest. But with excellence, often times comes a cost and with us, the *Newsletter* in the current format is costing us ~\$16,000 per year to publish, far more than we are getting from dues. Yes, there are other sources of revenue, but the point remains that our members, via their dues, are getting the *Newsletter* for significantly less than it costs us to produce it. This unfortunately can't be sustained and run a viable organization. Therefore the Board of Directors is looking into other ways to distribute the *Newsletter*, by sending it electronically for those who would like it that way, thus saving C4 significant amounts of publishing and mailing costs. For those who elect to receive it electronically, they would pay a different amount for dues (significantly less) than those who desire to continue to receive it via the mail (for which there are publishing costs and mailing costs). And in case you have not been following the news, the cost of mail is going to continue to rise. I will keep you all posted as to the progress of this electronic alternative.

From the publications committee, there are a number of new books in the wings, the first book is by Lou Jordan, and is about the coinage of Lord Baltimore. The second book is by Syd Martin, and is about French coinage made specifically for the French Colonies in North America. In addition, C4 and the ANS are co-publishing a book on New Jersey Coppers, hopefully due out within the next 6-9 months, written by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish.

As this will be our first year away from Boston, regardless of where we are having our convention, as a first year site kinks will obviously need to be worked out, and I ask the membership to be a little understanding as the BoD sorts out issues that might not be obvious until the meeting is underway. We will do our very best to make the transition as seamless as possible. I have every reason to believe that we will still have an auction co-sponsored by Stack's-Bowers, and in past years our donated lots auction has brought in significant revenue to our club that was necessary to help defray expenses. Although it is early, please start thinking of colonial-related items that can be donated to the sale. Please note however, that coins and colonial currency cannot be donated to the auction and if there are other items that may not be colonial related, i.e., furniture, please speak to me before you embark on any donation.

Lastly, I'd like to discuss something very dear to my heart – Colonial Coin Type Collecting and Colonial Currency Collecting. I collect colonial coins, Federal coins and Tudor English coins by type and I think it is one of the most satisfying ways to collect coins. I'm sure that many colonial type collectors have been turned off to our club because they see us as only variety collectors and may have felt snubbed by the current collectors of state coinage. I must admit, I can see how that has happened. In addition, although we have not consciously snubbed colonial currency collectors, the fact remains that there is very little activity in our club for currency collectors. Well, I would like to change these two neglected areas of collecting. As I am a type collector, I could not tell a 1787 CT M.33.21-EE from a 1787 CT M.33.24-Z.10, and the same goes with Massachusetts Copper and many of the other series. I collect by major *Redbook* type and I love it. This way of collecting allows you to collect so many types of series. So this year I am going to spearhead an effort to bring in more colonial type collectors into the membership as well as those with a passion for colonial currency. Tell your friends that C4 is showing a new face and for those of you who are type collectors of coins and currency collectors of any persuasion, email Syd Martin (sfmartin5@comcast.net) with your contact information, only if you feel comfortable (name, email, phone, or address or all of the above) and he will put your names into the *Newsletter* so that you can contact one another and get organized just like the NJ collectors and other state coinages. Please be sure that you mention in your contact information whether you are a Type Collector or a Currency Collector. Like the NJ collectors, we need someone with an interest in Colonial Currency and in Colonial Type Collecting to step forward and take a leadership role and get involved, and over the years this pocket of collectors will grow and become a force in our club, just as the NJ collectors have. Good luck. Please keep me posted.

So in closing, I am wishing you (although a bit late by the time you get this) a healthy and happy holiday season and a prosperous 2012. Have a good winter, stayed turned for where we are going to have our convention (will be posted on the website as soon as we figure it out) and get ready for the Stack's-Bowers Sale in January.

REVISITING MIKE RINGO'S PAPER ON THE GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO TOKEN, OR TREASURE HUNTING IN THE MIDDLE OF PHILADELPHIA

(Roger A. Moore, MD)

INTRODUCTION: In 1995 Mike Ringo drew some fairly startling conclusions concerning relationships between the relatively widely collected GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO token, and a group of almost universally ignored, at the time, 1775 British and Irish 1700s counterfeit halfpence.¹ Ringo was in the vanguard of using punch linkages and stylistic similarities for drawing conclusions about possible relationships between different coinages. In his paper he showed the sharing of letter and number punches between the die engravers of the 1783 Georgivs Triumpho coinage and the 1783 Nova Constellatio (Crosby 1-A variety) coins. He also proposed a similar relationship with a special group 1775 British and Irish counterfeit halfpence. Although Ringo did qualify the 1783 Georgivs Triumpho/1775 counterfeit copper coinage link, his conclusions have been accepted sufficiently over the intervening decade and a half to have a Family of counterfeit halfpence named the Georgivs Triumpho Family, whose members have the characteristics that Ringo described in his paper.²

THE HUNT: Stack's – Bowers Galleries 2011 Americana sale was scheduled to occur in Philadelphia just prior to the Whitman Coin and Collectable Expo.³ Of interest to those who had attended the sale of Mike Ringo's first line collections of counterfeit halfpence in prior years,^{4,5,6} in the auction was included 16 large group lots of contemporary counterfeit farthings and halfpence. Most of us attending coin auctions expect that group lots will typically contain low grade coins, which are too poor to list individually. This is particularly true of "large" group lots having 50 or more coins. Therefore, while the 16 Ringo group lots were intriguing, my expectation was not high that much of interest would be in them. In spite of my skepticism it did not deter me from making the trek to lot viewing and looking at every coin in every group lot. What I found was some of the lots were indeed made up of low-grade coins. However, many of the lots had a number of coins that were significant and which had simply not been recognized as such. Treasure!! One such lot was 1176. The description of the lot was:

"Lot of (60) Contemporary Counterfeit 1775 English Type Halfpence. As with so many of Mike's halfpence coins, these are uncatalogued other than by date, representing a virgin group for the current crop of die variety researchers. Grades generally run from Good to VF, with the usual complement of smooth to granular surface quality. A close study should be made before bidding on this lot."

As with many of the lots, the description was intriguing. What was actually in it?? Treasure or junk? For contemporary counterfeit copper collectors, the 16 lots included a few very special ones with 1176 being one of these. As I went through the lot, I expected to find all low-grade Young Head Family members² and indeed of the 60 coins, 23 were from the Young Head Family, though some were higher grade. However,

in addition there were four nice Coin z Family members,⁷ three Coin y Family members,⁷ and 30 Georgivs Thriumpho Family members. Since the majority of 1775 contemporary copper counterfeits are Young Heads and Georgivs Triumphos coins, ordinarily this lot would not have caught my attention in a positive way. However, I knew Ringo had written the original paper calling attention to the then un-named Family of counterfeits, which would become known as the Georgivs Triumpho Family. On a number of the envelopes in the bulk lot holding the individual coins, Ringo had written comments and based on the a short comment on the backs of two envelopes stating, "B & W photo 7/90", I suspected that these coins might actually have been used to illustrate his paper. It was not until I won the lot and was able to do a close comparison between the photographs in Ringo's paper and the actual coins, that my supposition was proven correct. Treasure!!

THE COINS (Plates at End of Paper):

COIN 1 – THE DATE. The special nature of the coin in Plate 1 of this paper was first indicated during auction lot viewing by the notations made on the envelope by Mike Ringo. On the front of the envelope was the statement, "7's same as G.T.s". This statement served only as an observational indicator, which is common on many of Ringo's coin envelopes, but the reverse of the envelope stated, "B&W photo 7/90". This statement was intriguing when coupled with the question – Why would Ringo have the coin photographed? The question was answered when the coin's date was compared to the black and white image in Figure 8c of his paper. The Ringo image from his paper and a close-up of the same date field are both supplied in Plate 1. One can see that they are identical.

COIN 2 - THE LEFT ARM AND HEAD. The special nature of the coin in this paper's Plate 2 was indicated during auction lot viewing by the notations made on the envelop by Mike Ringo. On the front of the envelope was the statement, "SAME LEFT ARM/HEAD PUNCH as TRIUMPHO". Once again this is a typical Ringo notation based on his observations, but on the reverse of the envelope was once again the statement, "B&W photo 7/90". So why would Ringo have the coin photographed? The answer was the same as for the previous coin. Comparing the image from Ringo's paper with the same field of the actual coin's reverse, one can see that they are identical. Therefore this coin was the one Ringo selected to represent the similarity between the 1775 counterfeit halfpence and the 1783 Georgivs Triumpho coinages.

COIN 3 – REVERSE DEVICE PUNCH. The coin shown in Plate 3 also had a notation by Mike Ringo on the envelope, which was observed during lot viewing. The notation on the front of the envelope was, "SAME REV. DEVICE PUNCH AS G.T.". However and alas, unlike the other two coins, there was no notation on the envelope's reverse, indicating the coin had been photographed. By comparing the image of the counterfeit's halfpenny's reverse in the Ringo's paper with the auction lot coin's reverse, it was very obvious that the coins were not the same, though as indicated on the envelope, the dies used to make both reverses were identical. Also, a comparison of the obverses of both the auction lot coin and the image of the Ringo article coin indicated very different dies were used for the obverses. Further research has proven that the coin pictured in Ringos

article was previously sold in the first Ringo counterfeit halfpence auction⁴ as lot number 5936. The lot description indicates:

A very handsome piece that Mike noted as a "plate for G(ary) T(rudgen) article," though Mr. Trudgen is prolific enough that we are not sure in which article it served as an illustration.

Now we know what article!!!

CONCLUSIONS: Was it worth a full day's trip to New York to view lots and then a "camp out" at the Philadelphia Convention center until 1am on the night of the auction (when these last lots finally went off) in order to win this bulk lot? For me the answer is a definite "yes." Owning coins that were once considered important enough by Mike Ringo for him to use in his ground-breaking paper agrees with my interest in preserving the pedigree and history of numismatic items. If the coins had been dispersed without their importance being recognized it is doubtful that they would ever have been identified as plate coins in Mike Ringo's article.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The primary acknowledgement needs to go to Mike Ringo. His creative thought and gifted ability enabling him to draw relationships between different coinages was inspiring. He is sorely missed by this generation of contemporary counterfeit copper researchers. Also, special thanks to the editor, Syd Martin, for all the magic he performs behind the scenes in order to get the *C4 Newsletter* out on a regular basis.

PHOTO CREDITS: The three coins and their envelopes are the author's coins. The images from Mike Ringo's Georgivs Triumpho token article in *The Colonial Newsletter* were reproduced with the kind permission of the American Numismatic Society.

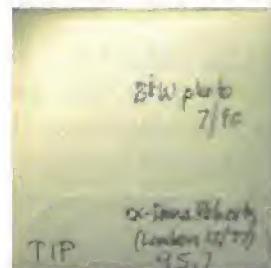
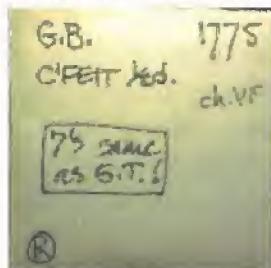
ENDNOTES

- ¹ Ringo, M., "The Georgivs Triumpho Token," *The Colonial Newsletter*, July 1995, No. 100, sequential pages 1515 – 1520.
- ² Schettino, C., Weston, B., Spilman, J., Trudgen, G.; "The Categorization of Counterfeit British & Irish 1/2d & 1/4d of George II & III - A Preliminary Progress Report on Family Groups & Subgroups"; *The Colonial Newsletter Foundation, Inc.*; 2002.
- ³ Stack's Bowers Galleries, The Philadelphia Americana Sale, 9-14-2011, lot 1176.
- ⁴ Stack's Americana Sale, "Selections from the Michael L. Ringo Collection of Contemporary Counterfeit English and Irish Halfpence: Part I," 1-15/16-2008.
- ⁵ Coin Galleries Auctions, "Selections from the Michael L. Ringo Collection of Contemporary Counterfeit English and Irish Halfpence: Part II," 9-10-2008.
- ⁶ Coin Galleries Auctions, "Selections from the Michael L. Ringo Collection of Contemporary Counterfeit English and Irish Halfpence: Part III," 3-11-2009.
- ⁷ Peck, C. Wilson, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum*, Trustees of the British Museum, Second edition, Plate 50, 1970.

PLATE 1 - RINGO GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO FAMILY OF COUNTERFEIT HALFPENCE PHOTOS



COIN FROM STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES GROUP LOT OF 60 RINGO COINS



ENVELOP FOR ABOVE COIN REFERRING TO THE 7s IN THE DATE



FIG. 8c: BRITISH COUNTERFEIT *hal* DATE

IMAGE OF DATE IN RINGO'S PAPER ON GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO FAMILY



CLOSE UP OF 7s IN THE ABOVE COIN

PLATE 2 - RINGO GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO FAMILY OF COUNTERFEIT HALFPENCE PHOTOS



COIN FROM STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES GROUP LOT OF 60 RINGO COINS



ENVELOP FOR ABOVE COIN REFERRING TO THE LEFT ARM AND HEAD PUNCH



IMAGE IN RINGO'S PAPER ON GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO FAMILY

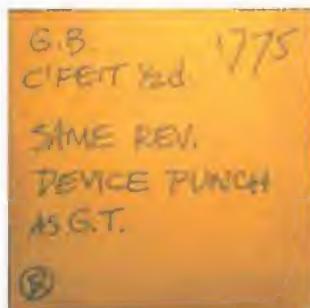


CLOSE UP OF HEAD AND LEFT ARM OF ABOVE COIN

PLATE 3 - RINGO GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO FAMILY OF COUNTERFEIT HALFPENCE PHOTOS



COIN FROM STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES GROUP LOT OF 60 RINGO COINS



ENVELOP FOR ABOVE COIN REFERRING TO THE REVERSE DEVICE PUNCH



FIG. 6 : 1775 COUNTERFEIT BRITISH HALFPENNY
IMAGE IN RINGO'S PAPER ON GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO COINS

JENKIN'S EAR*

(Spencer Peck)

It moved across the calm oily water like a gigantic, malevolent, black water beetle; the sweeps moving rhythmically up and down. It was the Spanish Guarda Costa sloop *La Isabela* out of Havanna. Its prey: the British merchant brig *Rebecca* of Glasgow, Robert Jenkins, Captain. The date was 9 April 1731 (Old Style; 20 April New Style). The *Rebecca* was outward bound from Jamaica returning to England via the Gulf Stream when it was becalmed close to Havanna, Cuba. *La Isabela*'s commander, Don Juan de León Fandiño, had Jenkins bound to a mast, then sliced off one of Jenkins' ears with his cutlass and told him to say to his King "the same will happen to him (the king) if caught going in Spanish waters."

Arriving in England on 11 June, Jenkins addressed his grievances to the King, and gave a deposition which was passed to the Duke of Newcastle in his capacity as Secretary for the Southern Colonies. In his deposition of 18 June 1731, Jenkins stated that the Spanish captain, "*took hold of his left Ear and with his Cutlass slit it down, and then another of the Spaniards took hold of it and tore it off, but gave him the Piece of his Ear again.*" This report was then forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, who then complained of Jenkins' treatment to the Governor of Havana. At the time the incident received little attention, but was reported in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in June 1731:

The Rebecca, Capt. Jenkins, was taken in her passage from Jamaica, by a Spanish Guarda Costa, who put her people to the torture; part of which was, that they hang'd up the Capt. three times, once with the Cabin-boy at his feet; they then cut off one of his Ears, took away his candles and instruments, and detain'd him a whole day. Being then dismissed, the Captain bore away for the Havana, which the Spaniards perceiving stood after her, and declared, that if she did not immediately go for the Gulph, they would set the Ship on fire; to which they were forced to submit, and after many Hardships and Perils arrived in the River Thames, June 11. The Captain has since been at Court and laid his case before his Majesty.

While the severing of the auricular appendage of the unfortunate Jenkins was unusual; the harassment of British ships in the Caribbean by the Spanish Guarda Costas was not. Additional examples were reported in the same issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine* Ship News this Month:

*Although not numismatic *per se*, this article shows the lead-up to the campaign of Admiral Vernon, which generated a whole series of medals collected with early American medals in the Betts series. – Editor.

The Bacchus, Capt. Stevens arrived, about the middle of this Month, at Bristol from Jamaica, was taken April 27 between the Havanna and the Gulph, by a Spanish Guarda Costa, which fir'd a Gun at her, and she return'd; upon which they hoisted a red Flag, with a Death's head, then the Bacchus struck. They plunder'd the Ship, and stript the Capt. and people of their Cloaths, Etc. and threatened them with immediate Death, if they did not discover their Money, and had ropes reeved at the Yard Arm ready.

The Runlet Sloop, Capt. Brin of Rhode Island, was taken with the Bacchus. They treated her Men barbarously, torturing their Fingers with Gunlock-Skrews, and lighted Matches, to extort a confession where their Money lay; then stript 'em of their Cloaths and plunder'd the Ship.

This pattern continued until war was declared in 1739.

Contained in Admiralty files with the 1731 correspondence from Jamaica was a *List of British Merchant ships taken or plundered by the Spaniards*. This was compiled in 1737; listing 52 ships, among them, *Rebecca, Robert Jenkins, Jamaica to London, boarded and plundered near the Havana, 9 April 1731*.

A more detailed description of this incident appeared in Benjamin Franklin's October 7, 1731 issue of The Pennsylvania Gazette:

The *Rebecca*, Robert Jenkins, Master, sailed from Jamaica, with a lading of sugar, &c. for London; but on the 9th of April last, being becalmed and near Havana, a Spanish Guarda Costa, which had come out of that harbour, came up with her by rowing with 16 oars, when she fired several Shot at the *Rebecca*, and ordered her Boat to be hoisted out and sent on board of her, which accordingly was done, and in it, with some others, went the Mate, with her Clearance from Jamaica, expecting it would give sufficient satisfaction, it being a Time of profound Peace with Spain; but on the contrary, the People were detained by the Spaniards, who sent the Boat back full of armed Men, who told Capt. Jenkins, that they were to come to visit his Ship for Money, Logwood, Hides, or Tallow, the Product of the Spanish Settlements in America. To which he answered, That the King of Spain's Officers were welcome, and might do their Duty, for that there was nothing on board but what was the Growth and Produce of Jamaica. By that Time their number amounted to about 50 Men. They broke open all her Hatches, Lockers and Chests, in which finding nothing to their Purpose, their Lieutenant ordered Capt. Jenkin's Hands to be tied, as also his Mate's, and seized them to the Foremast, and then cut and violently beat a Mulatto Boy (his Servant) to extort a Confession of their being Money in the Ship, but he confessing nothing, they began with Capt.

Jenkins, putting a Rope about his Neck, and another about the Boy's, which they fastened to him, and hoisted them up to the Fore yard; the Boy being light, slipt through the Noose, to the Captain's great Ease; and after keeping him hanging for a short space, they let him fall down again on the Deck, and asked him if he would not then confess where his Money was. But he still told he had none; on which he was hoisted up a second time, and swiftly let down again, and being asked the same Question, he replied as before, adding that they might torture him to Death, but he could only not make any other Answer. They threatened to burn the Ship, and him and his People in it, for that they were obstinate Hereticks: but after giving him about half an hour's Respite, while they consulted together about him, he having the Rope all the while about his Neck, the Man who first put it on, told him he must go up again, searched his Pockets, took his silver Buckles out of his Shoes, and then hoisted him up and kept him hanging until he was quite strangled, and then let him fall down the Fore-Hatch upon the Casks, which bruised him very much, from hence he was dragged by the Neck upon Deck again, and there lay to appearance dead for near a quarter of an Hour; When he recovered, their Lieutenant came to him with Pistols and a Cutlass in his Hands, went to him, crying Confess, Confess, or die: He told him he had no more Money than he had shewed him at first, being four Guineas, one Pistole, and four double Doubloons, which he had already taken: The Lieutenant then took hold of his left Ear, and with his Cutlass slit it down; and another of the Spaniards took hold of it and tore it off; but gave the Piece of his Ear again, bidding him carry it to his Majesty King George. Orders were then given for scalping of him, but finding his Head close shaved, they forbore executing that part of his Sentence. His Mate, and Boatswain were also unmerciful beat, but underwent no other Punishment. They stripped the whole Crew of their Cloaths, Beds, Bedding, &c. The Captain's own Loss, of his Watch, Gold, Cloaths, Linnen, &c. on a moderate Valuation, amounted to £112 Sterling. And in order to destroy the Ship, they took away all his Instruments of Navigation, and all the Candles they had, for want of which in the Night they burned Oil and Butter in the benacle to steer by. Their Sloop appeared to have been built in Bermuda, and had *San Antonio* wrote in her Stern. Their Commander they called Juan Francisco, and their Lieutenant Doree; but the names are supposed to be fictitious. Having done tormenting the unhappy Capt. Jenkins, after keeping his Ship the best part of the Day, they dismissed her, and the Captain bore away for Havana, hoping to find there some British Ships, from whom he might procure sufficient Necessaries to enable him to proceed on his Voyage; but those in the Sloop perceiving it, stood after him, and declared that if he did not go immediately for the Gulph, they would set the Ship of Fire, and rather than have a second visit from them, they recommended themselves to the Mercy of the Seas; and after many great Hardships and perils, they happily (arrived) in the River Thames on Friday last.

Supplemental information was also reported elsewhere in that same edition:

London, June 20. On Thursday last, Capt. Robert Jenkins, Commander of the *Rebecca*, together with his Mate and Boatswain, were at Hampton Court, where they were examined on Oath by Mr. Delafay, Under Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relating the cruel Usage they met with from the Spaniards in their Voyage from Jamaica to London, in order to be laid before his Majesty in Council. To the Account we published of the said Affair, we have to add, that some of the Spaniards on board the *Guarda Costa*, were far from approving the Barbarity of their Comrades, and were against taking any thing from on board the *Rebecca*, saying that their Superior Officers abused their Commission. This, with Capt. Jenkins being certain of their coming out of the Havanna, leaves no room to doubt their Sloop's being commissioned. Among the Money and Goods taken from on board the *Rebecca*, was a box of Tortoise shell and old wrought Silver.

In the spring of 1738, Jenkins repeated his story with dramatic details before a committee of the House of Commons, producing his severed ear (pickled in a jar). When a member of Parliament asked how Jenkins reacted, Jenkins said "I commended my soul to God and my cause to my country." Jenkins' story created a sensation and the public outcry forced Prime Minister Robert Walpole into declaring war. As a result of this incident and numerous petitions from British and West India merchants, the opposition in Parliament voted (257 "For" and 209 "Against") on 28 March to ask the King to seek redress from Spain. By summer of 1739, all diplomatic efforts having been exhausted, King George II agreed, on 10 July, to direct the Admiralty Board to initiate maritime reprisals against Spain. Called the War of Jenkin's Ear, it amounted to little more than a few skirmishes at sea, but eventually developed into the cross-continental War of the Austrian Succession.

Jenkins was subsequently given command of the British East India Company ship *Harrington*. An entry in the Gentleman's Magazine Vol. 10 Nov. 1740 for Friday December 12th reports:

The Directors of the East-India Company, likewise shewed another instance of their Generosity to Captain Jenkins by making him a present of 300 Guineas for his gallant Behavior in defending his Ship the *Harrington*, and 3 English Ships under his Convoy, from Angoia the Pyrate, with whom he maintain'd an obstinate Fight, off Goa, for 19 Hours, wherein he killed 150. Six months Pay was ordered for his Men.

- These Rewards are certainly very justly bestow'd but it were to be witness'd that this, as well as our other trading Companies, had the same Power to punish, as they have to reward, which would certainly tend both to their own Advantage, and the Good of the Public.

The last record found shows Jenkins being sent from England to St. Helena to investigate

charges of corruption brought against the acting governor, and from May 1741, until March 1742, he administered the affairs of the island. Thereafter he resumed his career at sea. At this point, the record goes silent.

For those that say Jenkins never existed, this record of the life and accomplishments of this seaman from Llanelli, Wales should suffice. By Courage, Conduct and Character he made his mark on the history of the British empire.

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Wright, J. Leitch Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in North America (University of Georgia Press: Athens, GA: 1971. p. 87; citing *Deposition of Robert Jenkins, in Newcastle to Greene, June 18, 1731*. Leitch's "Greene" is possibly a typo, likely Duke of Newcastle's correspondence is to Benjamin Keene, England's ambassador in Madrid.

A 1788 CONNECTICUT WHIST MATCH AT THE C4 CONVENTION

(Randy Clark)

It was decided to do a "show & tell" on 1788 dated CT copper - several weeks before the show - because, well, it turns out to be everyone's weakest date and I was writing that section of the latest CT documentation. Strictly in self-interest I fanned the flames (smile). Participants were expected to be Syd Martin, Robert Martin, Neil Rothschild, Dave Palmer and two of the newer serious collectors, Bill Gleckler and Chris McDowell ... to keep it small. It turned out to be a little bigger, but still manageable, adding Mike Packard, Leo Shane, Frank Steimle, and Phil Mossman (who did not bring his coins, but was interested due to his latest work on counterfeiting). Dave Menchell was delayed in getting to Boston, but he shared his material the following day. Peter Griffin ... a young lawyer who had taken a 4-5 year hiatus from C4, attended and was keen on watching.

Syd brought some nice Italian felt trays with 4x8 sections, one section assigned to each collector with small slips of paper. We had two trays going at a time, one being viewed, the other being loaded/unloaded. In theory. But the more interesting trays were bumping into each other, giving Palmer something to, um, comment about. Before unloading, Neil took a tray image with his fancy Nikon but there was no time to do an individual coin shoot. We used four of those OTT lights on the table, which gave good lighting.

Ray was nice enough to volunteer his video camera for coin viewing on a larger screen, but the group was intimate enough and independent enough to decide on circulating actual trays rather than using the video approach. Which is nice for being close to the coins looking for luster, detail, color, surfaces ... etc.

The whole thing was scheduled from 2pm to 4pm, knowing we had a 30 minute spillover before the room needed to be set up for something else. Uh huh. At 5:30pm we pretty much decided to wrap up. Fortunately the other user of the room just used a different corner to do their nasty counterfeit business (which was mainly a photo shoot session for coins nobody can figure out origins for) <smile>.

In terms of observations, I'll have to go by memory. Almost everyone had a 1-I, which does not speak well for its ongoing rarity (although the demand is higher because it is collected by three series ... CT, VT and Counterfeits). There were more 2-D's than we needed to see ... it's an R1 ... but there is something about cuds that seems to excite the crowd. The 4.2-R that was recently auctioned off showed up (the EAC75 coin) ... for which I was under-bidder and gave its new owner the evil-eye for a while (all in good fun). Several nice 6-H Boxer heads (Robert wins again) ... but in some of the later coins Syd took over with those Ford varieties he has. The triple leaves were all pretty uniform, no one clearly outdoing the others because of the generally weak strikes. There were

several 8-K's, none of which were well struck, as expected. A bunch of 9-E's, which is Neil's favorite either because of the head or the multiple clashes (I think he likes the pretty bow). At this point everyone is getting fatigued, and we're about half way. Push through the 10s, 11's, 12's ... etc. Then the wall ... the 16's. Start with the 16.1-D with the large reverse cuds ... push through the 16.1-H. Slow down on the 16.3-N while everyone looked at the few Mass undertypes. Finished the 16's without getting bogged down in the 16.5 to 16.6 debate that Bill Glecker wants to reopen (Hall had only 16.5, Miller split it into 16.5 and 16.6 based on rework, Barnsley converged them back as 16.5 early and late state ... and Bill wants them split out again). This is why I like writing a document on CT copper. It gives the power of the pen ... and those dies are staying a joined 16.5 type until someone grabs the pen "out of my cold dead hand" (per the NRA's Heston). Fortunately I am open-minded and don't have a strong opinion (chuckle).

We wrapped up with the few 17-Q's that were there. Nicely done, Syd. I was happy to see there was no 17-O ... seeing the unique that exists in the ANS would have been an embarrassment to someone (or if it was not that one, it would have shook the series with a second specimen). But none of that happened, which is good for the east coast they already had one earthquake and that would have been a second. Of course, those of us who live in San Jose wonder what all that fuss was about. Wimps.

Bijan ... everyone had you in their thoughts and prayers. We hope that helps in some way. Besides, you really didn't miss something important – like a 1785 dated show and tell. We'll do that when you're ready to join in. But then I'll have to start writing that section of the documentation, so please take your time and make sure you're 100% before you put us all to shame on those early varieties.

Be well, Randy C

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE CLASSIFICATION: CONCORDANCE TABLES

(Christopher J. Salmon)

Following the suggestion of President Jim Rosen at the recent 2011 C4 Convention in Boston, I have prepared Massachusetts silver classification concordance tables that can be conveniently copied or scanned.

The first set of tables ("MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE CONCORDANCES: NOE—SALMON") lists all varieties on a single page for easy portability and reference.

The second set of tables ("MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE CONCORDANCES: SALMON—NOE") also lists all varieties on a single page.

The next two sets of tables (three pages in each set) give more expanded concordances: "NOE—SALMON—CROSBY CONCORDANCES" and "SALMON—NOE—CROSBY CONCORDANCES," respectively. Together, these two sets of tables are 6 pages in length.

Please note that some varieties have several Noe numbers. This is because different *die states* of those varieties were given discrete Noe numbers (either by Noe himself or by later authors). In such cases, the multiple Noe designations are listed chronologically, with often confusing results. For instance, three die states of the 4-D Oak Tree shilling were given three different Noe numbers. When listed in proper chronological order they are Noe 6.1.1, Noe 6.1, and Noe 6 (the Noe 6.1.1 being the earliest die state, preceding the Noe 6.1. The Noe 6 is a latest die state. Each ".1" is intended essentially as a negative number and is a step backward in chronology and classification order). Their appearance in this manner in the following tables is therefore not a typographical error, but rather reflects historical usage and a peculiarity of (Picker's modification of) the Noe classification system.

I hope that students and collectors of the Massachusetts silver coinage find these concordance tables useful.

I look forward most eagerly to future correspondence regarding these truly remarkable coins. I can be reached at rockerpress@gmail.com.

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE CONCORDANCES:
NOE - SALMON

NEW ENGLAND SERIES		WILLOW TREE SERIES	
SHILLINGS	SIXPENCE	SHILLINGS	SIXPENCE
NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE
1-A	1-B	1-A	1-A
1-D	1-A	2-A	2-A
2-A	2-B	2-B	2-B
3-A	3-B	3-C	3-C
3-B	3-C	3-D	3-D
3-C	3-D	3-E	3-E
THREEPENCE		THREEPENCE	
NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE
1	1-A	1-A	1-A
OAK TREE SERIES		PINE TREE SERIES	
SHILLINGS	SIXPENCE	LARGE PLANCHET SHILLINGS	SMALL PLANCHET SHILLINGS
NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE
1.1, 1, 1.5	1-A	1	1-A
2	1-B	1.5	1a-B
3	1-C	2	2-C
4	2-D	3	3-C
5	3-D	4, 4.2, 4.5	4-D
5.1, 5.8	12-X	5	4-Di
6.1.1, 6.1, 6	4-D	6.1, 6	5-Di
7	5-D	7	6-Dii
8	6-E	8, 8.2	7-E
8.5, 9	7-Ei	9	7a-Diii
10	8-F	10	8-Diii
11, 11.5	9-Fi	11	9-F
12, 12.5	9a-Fii	11.5	9a-Fi
13	10-G	12	10-X
13.3, 13.6, 13.9	11-G	SIXPENCE	
14	11a-Gi	NOE	NOE
THREEPENCE		32	1-A (Oak B)
NOE	NOE	33	2-B
23	1-A	33a	2*-B
24, 24.5	2-A	THREEPENCE	
25	3-Ai	NOE	NOE
26	4-Ai	34	1-A
26.8, 27.1.1, 27.1	5-Ai	35	1-Ai
27	5-Aii	36	2-B
28, 28.5, 28.5.5	6-B	37	2a-B
35	7-B	TWOPENCE	
NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE
29, 30, 31	1-A	34	1-A
32, 33, 34	1-B	35	1-Ai
		36	2-B
		37	2a-B

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE CONCORDANCES:
SALMON—NOE

NEW ENGLAND SERIES

SHILLINGS	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I-D
I-B	I-A
2-B	2-A
3-B	3-A
3-C	3-B
3-D	3-C

SIXPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I-A
2-X	2-B
THREEPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I

WILLOW TREE SERIES

SHILLINGS	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I-A
2-A	2-A
2-B	2-B
3-C	3-C
3-D	3-D
3-E	3-E

SIXPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I-A
THREEPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	I-A

OAK TREE SERIES

SHILLINGS	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	1, 1, 1, 1.5
I-B	2
I-C	3
2-D	4
3-D	5
4-D	6.1, 6.1, 6
5-D	7
6-E	8
7-Ei	8.5, 9
8-F	10
9-Fi	11, 11.5
9a-Fi	12, 12.5
10-G	13
11-G	13.3, 13.6, 13.9
11a-Gi	14
12-X	5.1, 5.8

SIXPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	16
2-B	20
2a-B	21, 21.5
2b-B	22.1, 22
3-X	15
4-X	17.1, 17, 17.5
5-X	18
6-X	19

THREEPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	23
2-A	24, 24.5
3-Ai	25
4-Ai	26
5-Ai	26.8, 27.1.1, 27.1
5-Aii	27
6-B	28, 28.5, 28.5.5
7-B	35

TWOPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	29, 30, 31
I-B	32, 33, 34

PINE TREE SERIES

LARGE PLANCHET SHILLINGS	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	1
1a-B	1.5
2-C	2
3-C	3
4-D	4, 4.2, 4.5
4-Di	5
5-Di	6.1, 6
6-Dii	7
7-E	8, 8.2
7a-Diii	9
8-Dlii	10
9-F	11
9a-Fi	11.5
10-X	12

SIXPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A (Oak B)	32
2-B	33
2*-B	33a

THREEPENCE	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	34
I-Ai	35
2-B	36
2a-B	37

SMALL PLANCHET SHILLINGS	
SALMON	NOE
I-A	15
2-B	16
3-B	17
3-C	38
4-B	18
4-C	24
5-B	19
6-B	20
6-D	27
7-B	21
8-B	22
8-C	23
8-E	25
9-D	--
9-E	26, 26.2, 26.4
10-D	28
11-F	29
12-G	30
13-X	13
14-X	14
15-X	31

NOE—SALMON—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: NEW ENGLAND SERIES

NEW ENGLAND SHILLINGS		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I-A	I-B	--
I-D	I-A	--
2-A	2-B	--
3-A	3-B	Obv: Plate I, #3
3-B	3-C	Obv: Plate I, #3
3-C	3-D	Obv: Plate I, #3

NEW ENGLAND SIXPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I-A	I-A	Plate I, #4
2-B	2-X	--

NEW ENGLAND THREEPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I	I-A	Plate I, #5

NOE—SALMON—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: WILLOW TREE SERIES

WILLOW TREE SHILLINGS		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I-A	I-A	1A-A1, 1A-A2
2-A	2-A	2A-A1
2-B	2-B	2A-B, 2B-C
3-C	3-C	3C-F, 3D-G1, 3E-G2
3-D	3-D	3A-D
3-E	3-E	3-E

WILLOW TREE SIXPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I-A	I-A	Plate I, #7

WILLOW TREE THREEPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
I-A	I-A	--

NOE—SALMON—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: OAK TREE SERIES

OAK TREE SHILLINGS		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
1.1, 1, 1.5	1-A	9-H
2	1-B	9-I
3	1-C	9-G
4	2-D	3-D
5	3-D	2-D
5.1, 5.8	12-X	--
6.1.1, 6.1, 6	4-D	1A-D
7	5-D	1B-D
8	6-E	5-A
8.5, 9	7-Ei	4-C
10	8-F	6A-E1
11, 11.5	9-Fi	6B-E2
12, 12.5	9a-Fii	--
13	10-G	8-F
13.3, 13.6, 13.9	11-G	--
14	11a-Gi	7-B

OAK TREE SIXPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
15	3-X	5-A
16	1-A	6-F
17.1, 17, 17.5	4-X	4-C
18	5-X	2-B
19	6-X	3-E
20	2-B	1A-D
21, 21.5	2a-B	1C-D
22.1, 22	2b-B	1B-D

OAK TREE THREEPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
23	1-A	1-A1
24, 24.5	2-A	2-A1
25	3-Ai	3-A2
26	4-Ai	4-A2
26.8, 27.1.1, 27.1	5-Ai	--
27	5-Aii	5-B
28, 28.5, 28.5.5	6-B	6-C
35	7-B	--

OAK TREE TWOPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
29, 30, 31	1-A	1-A2, 1-A3
32, 33, 34	1-B	1-A1

NOE—SALMON—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: PINE TREE SERIES

LARGE PLANCHET PINE TREE SHILLINGS		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
1	1-A	12-I
1.5	1a-B	--
2	2-C	4-F
3	3-C	3-F
4, 4.2, 4.5	4-D	5-B1
5	4-Di	5-B2
6.1, 6	5-Di	5A-B2
7	6-Dii	7-B3
8, 8.2	7-E	1B-D
9	7a-Diii	1B-C
10	8-Diii	1A-C
11	9-F	2A-A1
11.5	9a-Fi	2B-A2
12	10-X	6-K

PINE TREE SIXPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
32	1-A (Oak B)	2-Oak D
33	2-B	1-A
33a	2*-B	--

PINE TREE THREEPENCE		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
34	1-A	1-A1
35	1-Ai	1-A2
36	2-B	2A-B
37	2a-B	2B-B

SMALL PLANCHET PINE TREE SHILLINGS		
NOE	SALMON	CROSBY
13	13-X	9-G
14	14-X	--
15	1-A	24-N
16	2-B	21-L
17	3-B	22-L
18	4-B	23-L
19	5-B	20-L
20	6-B	18-L
21	7-B	17-L
22	8-B	16-L
23	8-C	16-M
24	4-C	23-M
25	8-E	16-O
26, 26.2, 26.4	9-E	15-O
27	6-D	18-Q
28	10-D	19-Q
29	11-F	14-R
30	12-G	13-S
31	15-X	8-E
38	3-C	22-M
--	9-D	15-Q

SALMON—NOE—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: NEW ENGLAND SERIES

NEW ENGLAND SHILLINGS		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	1-D	--
1-B	1-A	--
2-B	2-A	--
3-B	3-A	Obv. Plate I, #3
3-C	3-B	Obv. Plate I, #3
3-D	3-C	Obv. Plate I, #3

NEW ENGLAND SIXPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	1-A	Plate I, #4
2-X	2-B	--

NEW ENGLAND THREEPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	I	Plate I, #5

SALMON—NOE—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: WILLOW TREE SERIES

WILLOW TREE SHILLINGS		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	1-A	1A-A1, 1A-A2
2-A	2-A	--
2-B	2-B	2A-B, 2B-C
3-C	3-C	3C-F, 3D-G1, 3E-G2
3-D	3-D	3A-D
3-E	3-E	3-E

WILLOW TREE SIXPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	I-A	Plate I, #7

WILLOW TREE THREEPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	I-A	--

SALMON-NOE—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: OAK TREE SERIES

OAK TREE SHILLINGS		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
I-A	1.1, 1, 1.5	9-H
I-B	2	9-I
I-C	3	9-G
2-D	4	3-D
3-D	5	2-D
4-D	6.1.1, 6.1, 6	1A-D
5-D	7	1B-D
6-E	8	5-A
7-Ei	8.5, 9	4-C
8F	10	6A-E1
9-Fi	11, 11.5	6B-E2
9a-Fii	12, 12.5	--
10-G	13	8-F
11-G	13.3, 13.6, 13.9	--
11a-Gi	14	7-B
12-X	5.1, 5.8	--

OAK TREE SIXPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
I-A	16	6-F
2-B	20	1A-D
2a-B	21, 21.5	1C-D
2b-B	22.1, 22	1B-D
3-X	15	5-A
4-X	17, 17.5	4-C
5-X	18	2-B
6-X	19	3-E

OAK TREE THREEPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
I-A	23	1-A1
2-A	24, 24.5	2-A1
3-Ai	25	3-A2
4-Ai	26	4-A2
5-Ai	26.8, 27.1.1, 27.1	--
5-Aii	27	5-B
6-B	28, 28.5, 28.5.5	6-C
7-B	35	--

OAK TREE TWOPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
I-A	29, 30, 31	1-A2, 1-A3
I-B	32, 33, 34	1-A1

SALMON-NOE—CROSBY CONCORDANCES: PINE TREE SERIES

LARGE PLANCHET PINE TREE SHILLINGS		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
I-A	1	12-I
1a-B	1.5	--
2-C	2	4-F
3-C	3	3-F
4-D	4, 4.2, 4.5	5-B1
4-Di	5	5-B2
5-Di	6.1.1, 6	5A-B2
6-Dii	7	7-B3
7-E	8, 8.2	1B-D
7a-Diii	9	1B-C
8-Diii	10	1A-C
9-F	11	2A-A1
9a-Fi	11.5	2B-A2
10-X	12	6-K

PINE TREE SIXPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A (Oak B)	32	2-Oak D
2-B	33	1-A
2*-B	33a	--

PINE TREE THREEPENCE		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	34	1-A1
1-Ai	35	1-A2
2-B	36	2A-B
2a-B	37	2B-B

SMALL PLANCHET PINE TREE SHILLINGS		
SALMON	NOE	CROSBY
1-A	15	24-N
2-B	16	21-L
3-B	17	22-L
3-C	38	22-M
4-B	18	23-L
4-C	24	23-M
5-B	19	20-L
6-B	20	18-L
6-D	27	18-Q
7-B	21	17-L
8-B	22	16-L
8-C	23	16-M
8-E	25	16-O
9-D	--	15-Q
9-E	26, 26.2, 26.4	15-O
10-D	28	19-Q
11-F	29	14-R
12-G	30	13-S
13-X	13	9-G
14-X	14	--
15-X	31	8-E

C4 CONVENTION REPORT, NOVEMBER 2011

(Jim Rosen)

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club held its annual convention in Boston, November 10-13th. This was a bittersweet moment for us, for this was our final convention in Boston, having been here for 15 years, under the management of Edward and Louise Aleo, a great and fantastic team with which to work. I would be remiss if I didn't thank them for all their hard work and dedication to our club. It was truly wonderful working with them. Not only are we moving, but they are moving as well to a new location, and C4 wishes them all the success and luck in their new venture.

As usual, our convention started with a social Thursday evening with wonderful, if not a bit pricy, food. This is a great time for friends to get reacquainted and for one to meet new friends. Coins were literally flying around the room, as members were showing off their new acquisitions and interesting coins.

Friday morning the bourse opened up to the public and the same familiar faces were there. Our C4 table was really busy and manned by C4 members throughout the convention. Our C4 exhibit table had a relatively new exhibit for us...Colonial Paper, an aspect of Colonial Commerce that I hope we as a club will pursue and embrace in greater depth over the coming years. In addition, our perennial exhibitor, Dave Menchell, had an exhibit of medals of obscure 17th-18th century European Treaties relevant to North America – what a great exhibit! Tony Terranova, a recent recipient of the Farran Zerbe Award, had his marvelous collection of Machin's Mills coins on display. What a treat to see such beautiful coins. I had no idea that Machin's Mills coins existed in such states of preservation.

Friday evening saw the presentation of a Life Time Achievement Award to David Bowers followed by our educational program, an outstanding program put together by Mike Packard. This is Mike's last year as Educational Chairman, and we thank him for his many years of service to the club. Jeff Lipsky will be taking over that position, and we all wish him well. The first speaker of the evening was Phil Mossman who spoke on the very interesting Castine Hoard found in Maine – a fascinating topic which stimulated many questions. Bob Hoge from the ANS spoke next on "The Hunterian Museum's Holdings of 17th Century British-American Coins," truly a captivating discussion of coin collectors of the 18th century, with an emphasis on Mass Silver. The last talk of the evening was truly stimulating. It was by Chris Salmon with the topic "Mass Silver, Concepts and Controversies in Classification and Minting Techniques." Chris discussed the possibility of re-classifying Noe's attribution numbers. He made a very strong case for this and his book, *The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts*, certainly is a must read by any student of the series or Colonial Type Collector (see his article in this *Newsletter*).

After the Educational Forum, we gathered our strength to retire to Roger Siboni's suite for the "Midnight Sale," twenty years after the last Midnight Sale. Roger Siboni and Jack Howes organized this fund raiser for C4 (a percentage of the sale went to C4)

and the auction was called by the owner and business manager of Byem, Wyth, Krazie Pryses and Howe, our own Tom Rinaldo...who clearly was not of sound mind...possibly body but not mind. Whatever he had for dinner I think we would all like to try some. The catalogue images were by our club photographer, Neil Rothschild, layout by Jack Howes and editing by the organizer, Roger Siboni. Well. . . I'll tell you, that was some auction...words can't describe what the heck went on, but it was fun and a great fund raiser for C4. We all thank Roger, Jack, and Neil for their efforts in organizing and recording this event.

Saturday morning we had our Board and Business Meetings, with reports from the Secretary, Treasurer, Convention Chairman, Library Chairman and Publications Chairman. Both old and new business was discussed, then the meeting was adjourned so that everyone could get back to the bourse floor for some more camaraderie and coin hunting. Throughout the day, there was a discussion of Plantation Tokens among other series and Ray Williams gave a lecture entitled "Coins and Commerce in Colonial Times." This was a great talk for both the novice and well-seasoned Colonial Collector. In the evening we had another social (we love to eat), and presented plaques of appreciation to Ed and Louise Aleo, Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman for their years of support, friendship and dedication to our Club. Then we had our Donated Lots auction, a fund raiser for C4. Generous members made sure that our coffers were full by making nice donations to the auction and by bidding significantly on these items, where all the proceeds went to support C4. The evening finished off with a colonial happening.

Sunday concluded our convention and our tenure in Boston, after 15 wonderful years. It was truly sad saying good-bye to Ed Aleo, his wife Louise, and to Boston. We all wish them luck on their new venture. Don't forget to visit our website, www.colonialcoins.org for up to date information about what is happening with C4.

Colonial Nails	\$300
VA \$500 Note	\$175
Wood Cabinet	\$160
Taylor Plates	\$1,000
Coin Cabinet	\$400
ANA/C4 Book	\$350
2 Evasions	\$200
Jewelry Chest	\$325
Signed Newman Book	\$1,100
Leather Mass Silver Book	\$500
1st and 2nd C4 Convention Medals	\$500
Oak Decanter Box	\$400
Carlotta Vermont Material	\$1,000
Fugio N4-E	\$500
Repro Washington Pendant	\$125
Marble Box	\$250
Carlotta's Nova Consellatio attribution guide	\$500
Shirt Signed by C4 Members	\$200

**RESULTS OF DONATED AUCTION LOTS AT THE C4
CONVENTION (12 Nov 2011); PROCEEDS TO CLUB**

Photos from the convention – Jim and Frank chair the business meeting; various social shots; Tom conducting the “Midnight Auction.” (Photos by Craig McDonald)



**MINUTES OF THE 17th C4 CONVENTION
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
12 NOVEMBER 2011 – BOSTON, MA**

(Frank Steimle, C4 Secretary)

The meeting was opened by our President, Jim Rosen, at 8:35am. Then, the 26 signed-in members were asked to introduce themselves and their primary colonial interests.

Secretary's Report - Frank Steimle provided a brief summary of the minutes of last year's convention, published in full in last winter's *C4 Newsletter* (18:4). These minutes were accepted as published.

Treasurer's Report - Charlie Rohrer summarized our to-date financial condition, and reported during this year we had income of \$13,255.71 and expenses of \$31,372.48, which leaves C4 with a balance of \$116,046.65 in assets. Expenses are higher than last year because we paid for 5 issues of the *Newsletter* this year, instead of 4 and our volunteer *Newsletter* Editor, Syd Martin, strives to keep it rich in text and color, which costs money. Membership is around 400, including 51 life memberships, 7 more than last year. The Treasurer's Report was accepted.

Concerning the rising *Newsletter* cost Jim Rosen mentioned that consideration is being given to offering an on-line option for members, since annual cost of providing the printed *Newsletter* to members is ~\$40/member versus \$25 annual membership dues. The subject of the *Newsletter* brought up questions about indexing its contents and transferring previous issues to DVDs, and the feasibility and costs of doing that. Several members noted that they thought these would not be too hard or costly. It was noted that early issues are not digital yet.

Publication Committee Report - Dave Menchell, our new Publication Committee Chair, noted that Syd Martin's excellent Rosa Americana book was published this year (available from Charlie Davis). The next C4 publication expected should be Lou Jordan's work on Lord Baltimore coinage. In addition, a book on New Jersey Coppers, by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes and Buell Ish is going to be co-published by C4 and the ANS and should be out within the coming year. We also got a sneak peek at a manuscript of another developing book by the studious and prolific Syd Martin on French-American colonial coinage.

Convention Report - Dennis Wierzba, the long enduring and highly effective Chair of this Committee, noted that the cost of having our Convention, our last in Boston, has again gone up because of increasing hotel charges, but he attempted to minimize the increase by being more selective on the food choices, avoiding costly items that only a limited number really wanted.

Dennis reiterated what our President has noted in our recent *Newsletter*, that the contract Jim Rosen has negotiated with Stacks-Bowers for next year and beyond provides us with some significant revenue which should certainly help cover our annual Convention costs.

But as with any significant change in venue, we will have to see what actually happens. It will be important for Stack's-Bowers' continued support to us that we offer them good colonial material for their auctions at our Conventions. It is also important that we steer dealers, members and non-members with colonial collections or prime colonial material to Stack's-Bowers directly; clearly stipulating they are being consigned to the auction via C4. Including colonial material sent to Stack's-Bowers via C4 in what should be the major colonial auction of the year will be very good for all those concerned. In the deal Jim Rosen negotiated with Stacks-Bowers, if the C4 auction consignments exceed a certain threshold, the club would get additional revenue.

A member noted that we should not forget Ed Aleo, who has supported our convention in Boston for 15 years, and notes his new Bay State show at a location west of Boston. Another member indicated that there is also a nice show in Manchester, New Hampshire, so C4-ers need not ignore New England as a place to look for colonial coins, etc...

Librarian's Report - Leo Shane noted the C4 library continues to grow, with most new additions noted in our *Newsletter*. He still is looking for older auction/sales catalogs with even a few colonials in them; contact him before you recycle any.

Our library will also hold the ANA third place award certificate C4 received for its *Newsletter*.

There was a question about the location of Steve Tannebaum's photographs done at our conventions a number of years ago; Leo said he had them in the C4 library, but they are not well organized.

Convention Exhibit Report – no report was given, but it was noted that there were two excellent exhibits in front of the C4 table at the show, one on colonial paper money by various contributors, and another by Dave Menchell on beautiful medals of obscure 17th-18th century European treaties relevant to North America.

New Business - PLEASE NOTE THAT THE WHITMAN PHILADELPHIA COINS AND COLLECTABLES SHOW ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 20-22, 2012 HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND ALONG WITH IT OUR C4 CONVENTION AT THAT SITE. PLEASE STAY TUNED AS TO WHERE AND WHEN OUR 2012 CONVENTION IS GOING TO BE HELD. OUR WEBSITE WILL HAVE THAT INFORMATION AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE, SO PLEASE CHECK OFTEN.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30am.

THE SECRET LIFE OF A FUGIO COPPER SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW . . .

(Jeff Rock)

...Something borrowed, something blue. And a lucky Fugio in her shoe. Well, that might not be exactly how the popular wedding verse goes, but perhaps colonial collectors will want to revisit that Victorian-era British tradition, since a Fugio copper had a place of honor in a wedding, just a few years after another colonial from the same collection was also a part of another wedding ceremony. Besides, silver sixpences are getting pretty hard to find.

Many collectors today fondly remember the late Rob Retz who was one of the earliest members of C4 and a member of many other clubs both nationally and in his hometown of Portland, Oregon. Rob was a wonderful human being who treasured his family and friends and who enjoyed his colonial coins as well – though he always put his family first in that equation. He was always willing to share information when asked, and frequently would not compete on a coin at auction when he knew a friend wanted it more. I had the privilege of knowing Rob almost from the beginning – he ordered several things from my first price list back in 1989, just as he was focusing on colonial coins as his main area of interest, after deciding that they had more value – and a lot more opportunity to cherry-pick rarities – than the large cents he had been collecting. A fast friendship developed, and we traveled together to many shows and auctions and frequently chatted on the phone; we even wrote an article together for *The Colonial Newsletter* outlining the re-discovery of the original Vermont mint. At coin shows Rob was hard to miss, standing a good five or six inches taller than most others in the room, usually with a magnifying glass in one hand and a can of Coca-Cola in the other (no Diet Coke, no Pepsi – if that's all a place offered he would leave the building or order “just water” in an acerbic tone).

Rob first started collecting Connecticut coppers, and though he never had a huge number of varieties, he had many extremely rare pieces, many of which were cherry-picked in coin stores near his Portland home – he didn't have much competition up there, and amazingly a fair number of colonials seemed to have ended up in the Pacific Northwest for him to choose from! Rob's Connecticut collection was eventually sold, intact, to Steve Tannenbaum, who was then starting to specialize in the series. Rob's interest then turned more acutely to Fugio coppers – as he saw it, a much smaller series that still had rarities available for cherry-picking since few dealers attributed them at the time, aside from basic *Redbook* type information. Instead of trying to chase 300+ Connecticut copper varieties, he could pursue 50-ish Fugios, and get coins in a better grade range overall. There was almost no data then available on rarity and Condition Census levels for various varieties (though Alan Kessler's 1976 book made a small start towards that, and Michael McLaughlin was serially publishing his “Fugio Files” in the pages of *Penny-Wise*, mainly focusing on auction appearances).

In just a few short years Rob assembled a first-class collection of Fugio coppers – not a complete set, but with quite a few R-7 varieties and many Condition Census level coins. Not too bad for someone who always maintained that his collection was “free” – that is, the money spent on Fugios came from the profit he made on the sale of other coins (like his Connecticut coppers, a very rare large cent variety he cherry-picked, and other colonial and U.S. pieces he sold privately). The collection itself naturally led Rob to the next logical step – writing an updated book on the series. With the blessing of Eric P. Newman (who just celebrated his 100th birthday as this article was being written), Rob set out to collect images and data for just that purpose.



Rob Retz enjoying his final trip to New York, after the sale of the John J. Ford collection of Fugio Coppers.

It was something of a shock when Rob shared the results of a medical test with a few friends in late 2003, when he found he had pleomorphic liposarcome, a rather nasty form of cancer. Rob fought his cancer valiantly, and a cycle of chemotherapy treatment bought him several additional months of life, which was important to him as it meant more time with his beloved family. But the body can only fight so much, and Rob passed away on 17 May 2004. While coins became far less important in his last months, he did manage to make it to the sale of the John J. Ford collection of Fugio coppers – the last major collection he needed to see for him to consider his research complete, and the last time that many of us saw him; this writer still remembers the post-auction dinner at a New York steakhouse where we all knew it would be our final meeting, yet the mood

was far from maudlin. Rob had come to appreciate that knowing that his end was near gave him a chance to do things that would otherwise not be possible – to say goodbye to those who were important to him. The black and white photograph here was taken on that New York trip, with Rob perched atop a double-decker sightseeing tour bus with his family. The smile on his face was always there, and even though he knew this was going to be his last trip to New York, you can tell he was enjoying himself immensely.

Even though he had more data than anyone else, Rob was always a perfectionist, and he wanted his book to be a little better. In the end, he passed away without publishing his work, and it remains in limbo today (although one way or another, his research will be shared – whether published in the *C4 Newsletter* or printed privately and made available to interested collectors).

Rob left behind his lovely, vivacious wife, Margaret, and two daughters, Angela and Nicole, who were both single when Rob passed away. Although their father was deeply missed, life continues, and both of his daughters married. While Rob was present at the weddings via a framed photograph, both girls wanted something a little more tangible, and both turned to coins to mark their father's place in their respective ceremonies – and both chose colonial coppers to do so, the most fitting thing possible.



1787 Massachusetts Half Cent carried down the aisle by
Nicole Retz

Nicole Marcelle Retz married Sean Patrick Callaghan on 5 August 2006. She carried a 1787 Massachusetts half cent (Ryder 3-A variety) tied in her bouquet. The coin was part of Rob's legendary "keychain collection" – his goal was to have a holed example of every major type of colonial and the end result was a massive ring of keys and coins that would have made any janitor jealous (and which was nearly impossible to carry around, let alone find a specific key or coin).



1787 Fugio Copper carried down the aisle by Angela Retz

Angela Rochelle Retz married Eric Paul Williams on 28 August 2010. She carried a 1787 Fugio copper tucked into the ribbon of her bouquet. This was, obviously, not one of Rob's mainline coins in his collection; it was a piece that was found in a drawer in Rob's desk after he had passed away, and was kept by the family. Curiously, it was one that Rob was never able to attribute – a large area of die swelling on the obverse doesn't match up with anything, though the lower grade obscures some of the details needed to attribute. Knowing Rob, it was probably something that he kept close at hand, constantly trying to "put a number on."

Rob would have been pleased to have these 18th century artifacts carried down the aisle when his daughters set off to begin their new lives – and the brides found the perfect way to honor their Dad's memory as well. While we often think of colonial coins as historical artifacts whose story ended long ago, it's nice to see that a colonial coin can be relevant to someone's life today, especially so to a non-collector.

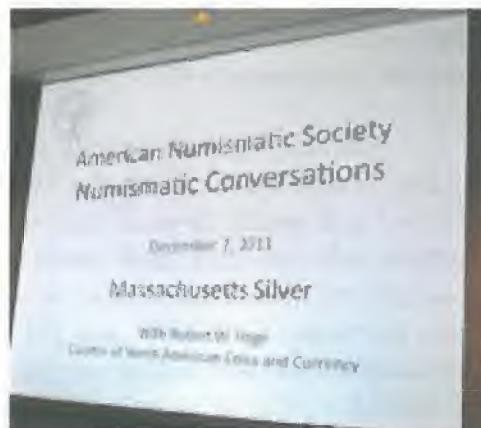
The story doesn't exactly end there, though. For, there was another "Fugio" that figured in Rob's life. He had a 1982 Alfa Romeo Spider, a blue ragtop roadster that he restored and would drive around town, top down and music blaring – even in the light Portland rain to which most locals don't even bother to pay attention. It proudly bore a personalized license plate reading – of course! – "FUGIO." Perfectly fitting, since the Latin translates to "I Fly," and the car certainly did. When the American Numismatic Association had their annual convention in Portland in 1998, Rob served as exhibit chair. He invited a group of us colonial nuts to his home for a cookout, with excellent food, talk and laughter. Rob's guest of honor at this occasion was personally picked up in that car by Rob, and driven to his home with the top down and the warm August air flying past as

they sped along. In the passenger seat was none other than Eric P. Newman (then only 88 years old) – and could one write a better ending than two of the foremost Fugio specialists of our time barreling down the road in a two-seater convertible with a FUGIO license plate to mark their journey?



Rob Retz's Fugio license plate.

On 7 December 2011, the ANS held one of their Conversation Series on Massachusetts Silver Coinage. ANS Curator (and C4 member) Robert Hoge gave a presentation on the coinage starting with the political atmosphere in 1652, the legislation authorizing the coinage, the men involved at the mint, the evolution of the coinage process, the circulation of the coinage and the collection of Massachusetts Silver at the ANS. The presentation was both educational and entertaining, with audience participation encouraged. The event culminated with the viewing of the entire ANS Collection. Several attendees later accompanied Robert Hoge to dinner, where numismatic topics were varied and interesting.



A CONNECTICUT OVER A NEW JERSEY?

I had a wonderful day here in NJ a while back, taking Randy Clark, who as many of you know is a Connecticut specialist, to visit the Morristown and Rahway New Jersey mint locations with a quick detour through a museum in Morristown. The picture is of Randy sitting on top of the historic marker placed in Rahway. Randy is one of those passionate collectors who is also a researcher and filled with tons of historic information. The hours of driving passed very quickly. But I had to get a picture of Randy here in Rahway. There's no way I was getting on top of that marker without a ladder!

Ray Williams

I guess this is one sort of a CT over a NJ. Shouldn't there be guards preventing such behavior on hallowed ground?

Buell

I guess I was the CT overtype ...

Randy



RECOVERY, DOCUMENTATION AND ATTRIBUTION OF A CUT COUNTERFEIT GEORGE III GUINEA DATED 1779

(Wayne H. Shelby)

May 24, 1987: While walking a farm field in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey I discovered a colonial/early American site that had vanished through time, it was later documented as Site #13 in my records and C4 publications. Typical visual signs revealing colonial and early American sites are concentrations of red-ware pottery, black glass, clam/oyster shell, pipe stem fragments and pieces of brick, most of which have been pulverized by years of farm equipment.

My mind was racing.....Is this an undisturbed site or one discovered by prior metal detectorists? My question was answered within minutes – after searching thru the area with the heaviest visible sign, I received a strong coin signal and proceeded to dig an early U.S. large cent, to my surprise it was a 1793 Liberty Cap. Within the next hour or so I had pocketed 5 more copper coins, and unearthed numerous buttons and other artifacts of the period.



At the time, it was difficult to swing the metal detector due to the previous year's harvest of corn leaving rows of stubble and new vegetation growth throughout the farm field. This agricultural neglect was unusual for this time of year in Southern New Jersey since spring plowing and disking generally take place between March and beginning of May.

By July I was able to search the a number of times before vegetation growth finally put an end to it all. I later discovered this location was scheduled to be part of a large warehouse district, so a close eye was kept on the site for the first sign of progress.

August thru September the area was scraped and leveled by bulldozing equipment during four separate episodes allowing a short window to metal detect and recover additional coins and artifacts. When I arrived at the location on 22 September, it appeared the current depth was approximately 24 inches below the surface and exposed an outline of the original foundation.

Once again I began my search and immediately noticed the only ferrous signals registering on the metal detector were small iron targets (nails); the recently altered ground surface had been scraped deeper than any of the lost artifacts could penetrate over time. The foundation area was scattered with burnt chards of wood indicating the once standing structure burned to the ground long ago. Searching along what would have been an outer wall I received a signal and proceeded to dig another 8 inches to retrieve it. At first glance it appeared to be a piece of trash or farm equipment for its shiny non-corroded surface. Closer examination confirmed it to be an English gold guinea cut in half and dated 1779. The location of the coin indicates it was purposely hidden by its owner thru burying along the outer wall for safe keeping.



Unfortunately, this was the last metal detecting opportunity at the site, since a warehouse was erected on the very spot. The coins recovered at this location remained in my collection for a number of years before research and attribution were performed.

Henry R. Dittmer, a close friend and highly respected numismatist, advised me to contact John M. Kleeberg concerning attribution of the George III cut guinea. In a letter dated June 28, 2004, Mr. Kleeberg provided the following information:

"I have closely examined the picture of the guinea that you sent me and I conclude that it is indeed a counterfeit of the period. It is difficult to tell real guineas from counterfeit guineas in this period because guineas were so extensively counterfeited that the many museums and coin dealers have counterfeit guineas that they believe to be genuine, because of lack of genuine guineas to compare them to.

"Comparing your guinea with the photographs in Spink's catalog of coins of England and Friedberg's catalog of gold coins, your piece is a counterfeit because:

- The crown has two sharply angled corners at top, as opposed to the curved top corners on genuine pieces.
- The rococo curve at the upper right of the shield lacks the leaf-like details of genuine pieces.
- The fleur de lis decorations on the crown look too much like crosses.
- The lion of Scotland's tail is too long.
- The tail of the horse for Hanover is too large and crude.
- The Hanoverian horse's hind legs are too crude and the two legs are not distinct as they are on genuine pieces.
- The punch used for the letter M is wider than on the genuine pieces.
- The chin of George III sticks out more than is the case on the genuine pieces.
- The fleur de lis in the French arms are also cruder than those on a genuine guinea.

“Since the Royal Mint used device punches at this period (as we know from Eric Newman’s study of the Virginia halfpence), this degree of divergence is more than one would expect on a genuine piece.”

Mr. Kleeberg continued with valuable information on cut and clipped coins.

“Your counterfeit guinea is particularly interesting because it has been cut in half. Cutting counterfeit coins in half is a safe harbor that allows an innocent victim, stuck with a counterfeit or clipped coin, to take it to a gold or silversmith and get it melted, without running the risk of being accused of being a counterfeiter or a coin clipper if one is stopped by the authorities. Since counterfeiting and coin clipping are punishable by death, this is an important precaution to make. An example of cutting coins to make use of this safe harbor is mentioned in the Memoirs of Casanova, volume nine, chapter one:

We weighed all the gold pieces I had won at the biribissi and we found that they had all been clipped to the extent of two thousand Genoese lire. Signor Grimaldi undertook to cut them up and sell them to a goldsmith.

“Your piece is evidence that this practice was followed in North America, as well as in Europe.

“The fact that the coin is counterfeit and cut also explains why it was in the ground for you to find – because people rarely drop guineas without failing to pick them up. A guinea was a lot of money to lose in the eighteenth century. Counterfeit coins, however,

are often discarded, because if one had them in one's possession, one was headed for the gallows; archaeologists find numerous counterfeit coins when they excavate, because the archaeological record consists in large part of the things that people throw away.

"It appears further study of counterfeit guineas is warranted to afford a better understanding of this large denomination. We now have documentation they circulated here in colonial and early America alongside the numerous counterfeit halfpenny coppers of the period. However, recoveries of guineas in the US are far and few which limits research on this side of the Atlantic."

For the record and back to the 1793 Liberty Cap large cent: Attribution was difficult due to heavy corrosion; however, the key points to its identity were visible (the dotted "I" obverse and the leaf pointing to the letter "M" in America reverse). It was a Sheldon #15, an R7 on the rarity scale with approximately 7 to 12 pieces known.

I brought the coin to the November 2005 C4 Convention held in conjunction with the Boston Massachusetts Bay State Coin Show. The large cent was carefully looked over by Chris McCawley, a leading authority on early American coppers and confirmed as Sheldon #15. The grade for the coin was placed between Fair 2 and About Good 3 using the Early American Copper Grading Standards. I parted with the coin on a good offer and I believe it finally ended up with a highly respected large cent collector. I am happy it found a good home after being in my collection for 18 years.

The following is a list of coins recovered at Site #13 that have visible dates, providing the reader with context data for the finds discussed above.

SITE # 13 * BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

Recovered coins: 35 total, dated examples are:

1745 English halfpenny	1813 U.S. large cent
1792 French bronze 2 sols	1817 U.S. large cent
1793 U.S. large cent	1831 U.S. large cent
1798 U.S. large cent	1845 U.S. large cent
1808 U.S. half cent	1852 U.S. 3 cent silver
1812 U.S. large cent	1779 English guinea (cut counterfeit)

Remarks: Artifacts concentrated. Probably once a house-site or other type of structure.

Artifacts: Approximately 50 buttons: mostly back marked, some spun back or brass with no back marks. General Service button (GI 70), silver cuff link.

MORE ON THE FAITHFUL STEWARD

(Spencer Peck)

This is a follow up to Roger Moore and Wayne Shelby's excellent article on the *Faithful Steward* and Coin Beach in Delaware that appeared in the Fall 2011 *Newsletter*. We've vacationed in the area for some 25 years and I've walked this beach many times. For those of you interested in the exact location of the wreck and the associated beach, it is located thirteen telephone poles north of the Indian River Inlet on U.S. Route 1 south of Rehoboth and Dewey Beach, Delaware. There is a small parking lot close by for fisherman by which you can access this beach. The wreck itself is about 100 yards off shore but has been "sanded over" as it has settled into the sand over time.

One interesting story occurred during World War II when the Coast Guard regularly patrolled the beach on horseback on the watch for German spies from submarines. One day, after a heavy northeast storm, the Coast Guardsman came upon several acres of coins which were exposed on this beach. They were all raised up on sand "pedestals" resembling toadstools and caused by heavy winds that had raked across the beach. The Coast Guardsman and his buddies, as well as several local girls, made a day of it and gathered up buckets full of these copper coins. They were so heavily corroded that they were not identifiable and were dumped into the potholes of the driveway leading up to the coast guard station about a mile north of what is locally known as "Penny Beach." Today this Coast Guard station is a visitor center for the park.

I have, over the years, walked this beach and have never found a single coin. My best shot was one year after a very heavy storm when all the sand was scoured away and the clay marl of the beach exposed. The marl was littered with gravel, small stones and some miscellaneous iron, but no coins. I did come away with a hand-sized ballast stone which I suspect came from the *Steward*, as it is not local to the area.

If you are ever in the area, you might just take a chance, as you never know. The beach is part of the Delaware State Park and is pristine. You will also have a good chance of seeing ospreys as they nest in the marshes behind the beach. Another good place to stop is the Swaanendael Museum in Lewes, Delaware. This is at the southern end of the Cape May ferry and was the location for the river pilots which took ships up the Delaware to Philadelphia. Swaanendael is Dutch for "Swan Valley," the original name given by the Dutch who settled there in 1631.

Have fun and good luck.

WHAT IS A COLONIAL COIN?

(Ray Williams)

After reading several posts about Blacksmith tokens, I got to thinking... what is a colonial coin? What do we collect as "colonial coin collectors?" What date range, what parameters, what sources? I would guess that technically, for the 13 rebellious colonies, colonial would cover the time period from Jamestown in 1607 until the Declaration of Independence in 1776, where we threw off our "Colonial Shackles" and declared ourselves to be an independent nation. So the coins that circulated here during this time (regardless of date or origin) would be "Colonial Coinage."

Then we arrive at our Confederation period. But where does this start and end? Does it start in mid 1776 when work on writing it started... or in 1777 when a completed document was written for consideration... or in 1781 when all 13 colonies finally signed the document? In my mind, I count the Confederation period as starting July 4, 1776 and ending on September 17, 1787 with the ratification of the Constitution. Next, we have our Federal period, which I think all would agree starts with our Constitution in 1787. Does this mean I consider State Coinages dated 1788 to be Federal? - NO, they were authorized by the states and not the feds. But I do consider the Fugios to be federal, but we include them as colonials because we like the people that collect them.

Now that I've established how I divide up our early history... back to the coins - The coins that circulated in our colonies. I consider coins from foreign nations that entered our ports to be fair game. Coins of Queen Elizabeth I have been excavated in Jamestown, so I would go back to coins from this time period and later. The Dutch, Swedes, French, Spanish, German and others all were here, so those coins are fair game too. Our North American coinage started in Massachusetts in 1652, and circulated along with the foreign coins. So there I have a starting point - Elizabeth I. Now how do I place an end to the "colonial period" as far as my collecting is concerned? Although not literally accurate (or accurate in any way), I consider the date of 1792 as being the end of my range for collecting colonial coins. The Federal Mint was established at this time and the states hadn't been allowed to mint coins for a number of years. Even though some foreign coins still circulated legally until 1857 (and much later unofficially) I stop my collecting here - 1792. I agree with the *Redbook* contents for pre-Federal with several caveats. There are Conder Tokens we "accept" traditionally as colonial because of some design characteristic that we see as connected to colonials - but they are not. A number of Washington pieces (Georgius Triumpho excepted) dated 1783 that were actually struck in the 1800s. I do have some in my collection more as "Washingtonia" than as colonial. Although some probably made it into the US for circulation, I don't include 1800s "Blacksmiths" or other 1800s Canadian tokens. I don't know when the Canadian "colonial" period ended (1867?) but Blacksmiths and all the other Canadian tokens are certainly colonial for our friends to the North. But to sum it up (and in conclusion) I misuse the term "colonial coinage" as covering all coinage that circulated in our colonies from Jamestown until the establishment of the Mint in Philadelphia in 1792.

A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE OF C4'S 17TH ANNUAL CONVENTION – 2011

(Roger Moore, MD)

I would like to provide some of my thoughts about the 17th Annual C4 Convention, which will be the last one held in Boston for the near future. I was not one of the fortunate C4 members to arrive Thursday and therefore missed out on the usual Thursday evening food feast. However, the next day when I did arrive, I may be wrong, but I think Ray Williams and David Palmer had taken advantage of the feast and looked a few pounds heavier! In any case I was on the bourse by 1pm on Friday and spent my time trying to hunt down some coins before the hordes arrived. Within an hour I gave my typical line to a dealer, "Any 1700s counterfeit British halfpence?" The dealer responded, "Oh, just a few common types." The chess gambit had begun. After checking the coins and agreeing that they were common types, the dealer casually mentioned, "By the way, I do have something interesting." My Pawn and Bishop had been taken. Okay, I had to see it, and it was an exceptional counterfeit halfpence overstruck on a Spence token. With hands shaking I asked in neutral tones, "What do you want for it?" His response was, "Well, I don't know what it is worth and would like to show it around before selling." My chess Queen had been taken, but I left the table with the assurance that I could come back later to possibly buy the coin and win the game. As I continued my travels on the bourse I met Tony Carlotto, who had made up C4 convention badges for those who had requested them. It is people like Tony that volunteer their time and effort doing those small but important things that make C4 special. I also got my "Official C4 17th Anniversary" badge and official C4 program from Jim Rosen, who was manning the C4 membership table. I have files all the way back to the very first C4 annual meeting containing keepsakes from every C4 convention.

By Friday late afternoon, I had hit most of the key dealers that have coins aligned with my collecting tastes, with Clem Schettino's table having been a must stop. At that point I went to the Carver Meeting Room where informal gatherings of collectors with specific interests congregated. The Connecticut Copper collectors were deeply into their "thing" with Randy Clark, Syd Martin, Craig McDonald, Robert Martin, and a large group of others that I cannot remember staring intently at 1788 CT Coppers. One reason I cannot remember more of the individuals at the Connecticut collectors assembly, is they all look alike with that zombie-like gleam in their eyes. As they progressed in their discussions into their third hour, which was supposed to end at 4:30pm, they had only made it through variety 16.3-N. Meanwhile the Non-Regal group, which was supposed to start evaluating the 1783 Counterfeit Irish Halfpence at 4:30, did get underway on time. An assembly line of me photographing the coins, Rickie Rose weighing them, and Charlie Rohrer obtaining diameter and axis measurements, allowed us to plow through 100 coins in an hour and a half! Key contributors of coins for evaluation, other than the mentioned assembly line men, were Jeff Rock, David Palmer (who we lured away from the Connecticut table, though for a while he did continue to have that Zombie look to his eyes), David Cornell, and Jack Howes. As we were wrapping things up, the food arrived

and the bar opened!!! It was my pleasure to treat Charlie and Rickie to a beer for having done such a great job in getting us through all the 1783 Irish!! The food was exceptional this year with an actual waiter bringing around delicious lamb chops, and a whole variety of foods including two types of meatballs, chilled shrimp, pizza, and vegetables with dip. I think I joined Ray and David in acquiring a few extra pounds. We can blame Dennis Wierzba for the extra pounds, since he arranged for the excellent food.

Following the C4 dinner, the heart of the C4 Convention began with a series of excellent talks at the Education Forum put together by Mike Packard, with whom I had the pleasure of sitting. Prior to the first talk David Bowers received the "C4 Lifetime Achievement Award" but because of an error in his calendar, he was not present to receive it and John Kralevich accepted it on Dave's behalf. Then Phil Mossman provided his talk on the Castine Hoard, giving us some new insights as to its origin. The question and answer session was also excellent following the talk, with Dan Friedus speculating that the coins may not have been buried but rather could have been hidden in the hollow of a tree that then rotted. This discussion was followed by Robert Hoge, who described the extensive Hunter coin collection from the 1700s now held by the ANS. Robert limited his talk to the Massachusetts silver holdings, noting that the quality of the coins in this previously undocumented collection was exceptional. The key question arising from the superb talk was what else is in the collection that has yet to be indexed and fully cataloged? Just think about the Saint Patrick Halfpence, the Higley tokens, and other rare pieces that could be residing in the collection!! Last but not least was Chris Salmon providing an argument for changing the Noe numbering system for Massachusetts silver, as outlined in his new book, and providing his ideas on the actual minting techniques used to make this coinage. I overheard comments before the lecture that basically stated the Noe numbering system had been in place so long, that there was no way it would be changed. However, the lecture was so well presented that I think many minds were changed. Indeed, to me, who knows little about Massachusetts silver, I was convinced that the Noe system was obsolete and needed to be replaced. In any case all three lectures were outstanding and both Mike Packard and each of the speakers received well deserved rounds of applause.

Normally, Friday night would be over for most C4 members after the Educational Forum, other than private get-togethers in individual member's rooms. However, this night was special. A re-enactment of the Midnight Auction that Mike Ringo held 20 years ago was planned by Roger Siboni. At "11pm sharp" C4 members began drifting into room 1603 at the Radisson Hotel (Ray William's room) to get bidding numbers and view the lots. Everyone selected whimsical bidding numbers in light of the event, and mine was 11-11-11. I am not sure how the lots were obtained but it turns out that whoever put a lot in the auction would eventually receive a hard copy auction catalog. The only other way to get a catalog was to be the successful bidder on one of the 17 lots. The 15% buyer's fee would be donated to C4. That means that AT MOST, only 34 copies of the catalog would be produced – making it a rare item indeed!! With over 30 interested buyers in the room, the competition would be heavy. Once the lot viewing was over we all congregated in Room 1601 (Siboni's suite). The auctioneer, Tom Rinaldo, leaped about on the king sized bed while reading all the rules!! I must admit that I have

never seen Tom so animated or elegant, and I can only hope someone had the foresight to capture this performance on tape. At one point when Tom was discussing the greed of auction houses and dealers, the chant of “Occupy C4” broke out. I did get a few photographs of the event!!!

At exactly midnight the auction began. As I entered into auction mode, I was governed by two important but conflicting thoughts – I did not really want any of the auction items, but I was determined to win one item so that I could secure a catalog!! I am sure I was not alone in these thoughts. In any case once the bidding began, the course was set. Prices were high and many items were being bought back by their owners. A Maryland 6 pence was bought back for \$10,000 and a Fugio copper was bought back for \$4,300. Finally, an Admiral Vernon medal came up, which had the lot description “This is supposed to be a rare variety, Adams PBvb-6J, but that’s almost like saying that one has a rare variety of maple leaf. These things were mass produced like proverbial cracker jack box stuffers in their day....” With this high praise, I figured I might be able to win this ebay-acquired medal owned by David Menchell, without having to get a second mortgage. Indeed I did win it for \$375 (without the juice) and immediately indicated my willingness to sell it to anyone in the audience. No takers!!! Oh well, at least I will get a catalog!! It was an exciting evening and we all missed not having Mike Ringo present, though I think he was certainly there in spirit. By the time I got back to my room it was after 1am and I then went about setting up my camera and coin measuring devices in preparation for the groups of coins I had requested others bring to me the next day.

Saturday started out early for me since I woke up at 5am and decided to start work on processing the 1783 Irish Counterfeit halfpence I had photographed the day before. I fortified myself with an extra-large Dunkin Donut coffee and half a dozen donuts. I met Rickie Rose in the donut line and arranged for him to bring his counterfeit Mousey Faces and AK-19s to the scheduled C4 membership meeting at 8am. At the Membership meeting Jim Rosen, C4 President, ran a smooth and informative meeting. A lot of changes are coming but our volunteer officers are steering C4 well, in order to ensure our long-term viability. The key message is make sure you read the *C4 Newsletter* closely to understand the coming changes, not only in the annual meeting site but also in regard to next year’s auction!! We cannot thank enough all the volunteers working behind the scenes in order for C4 to make these transitions in a seamless fashion. After the meeting, it was back to my room with Rickie to photograph and gather data on coins. Then at 11am I had scheduled an hour to man the C4 table. Mike Packard used leftover Halloween candy scattered on the C4 table as a way to lure people to us, and I wish I could have documented how many people came up to the table and surreptitiously grabbed a candy before walking off. Tony Terranova on the other hand was not at all surreptitious about grabbing the candy, but considering how incredibly generous he has been in previous years in buying donated lots and helping C4 in many ways, he was welcome to as many as he could carry!! Following my time at the C4 table, I was getting ready to re-approach the dealer with the counterfeit halfpence struck over the Spence token when Jeff Rock came up to me and said, “You will not believe what I found on the bourse.” My heart sank since I had a premonition of the coin he was about to show me. It was the coin. Jeff said he was still negotiating, so I was not yet

checkmated in this chess game, but the fact that he was carrying the coin around with him told me that trying to pry the coin from him would be nearly impossible. Oh well, it had found a good home!! The rest of the day was spent photographing and obtaining data on groups of coins of the Counterfeit Families I was studying.

By 6:30pm I drifted back to the Carver Room for another C4-provided dinner and especially for the cash bar. Eating dinner with Dennis Wierzba, we rekindled the desire to write a long considered paper on rare RPS counter-stamped Virginia coppers. It was then on to the awards ceremony where Jim Rosen presented a plaque to Ed Aleo for having been the host for C4 at the Bay State Coin Show for the past 15 years. Plaques also went to Bob Grellman (in absentia) and Chris McCawley (very emotional) for all they had done for C4 in running the past auctions. Then the donated lots auction began. It was a very exciting auction for me since there were a number of items I would have liked to own. However, I was saving up for one very special item, a donated copy of *Early Paper Money of America*, 5th edition, by Eric Newman that Ray Williams had arranged for Eric to sign on his 100 birthday – the only book he signed on that day. The book included a series of emails between Eric and Ray as well as a special inscription in the book by Eric. For me this piece of history from this century's (and last century's) leading numismatist was a “must have.” I am proud to say it now resides in my library – or will after December 25th, since my angel wife agreed to give it to me as my Christmas present!! Profuse thanks should go out to Ray and Eric for this clever, wonderful idea that adds a historic item to our numismatic lore and brought funds into the coffers of C4. After the auction, Mike Demling, Jeff Rock, David Cornell, Jack Howes and I gathered in Mike's room to sample some of Mike Wierzba's single barrel Booker's bourbon. We were only going to have “a little” but by the time we finally got around to going back to the on-going colonial happening in the Carver room, the bottle was pretty well empty. In any case the colonial happening is somewhat of a blur for me. I know I was sitting with Jim Rosen for a while as he showed me his New Jersey coppers but not sure of much else. In any case I made it back to my room and was up in time to catch my plane back home.

All in all, I did not pick up much in the way of coins, but I had one of the most fun C4 meetings yet. My highlight was winning Eric Newman's book, which I cherish. I got a lot of research done on some counterfeit halfpence families that will lay the foundation for future papers. Finally, I renewed many friendships that are sustained over the year through the tenuous method of email exchanges. I ate too much and drank too much and spent too much time with what our wives call our “little coin friends” but that is sort of what it is all about. I cannot wait until next year!!

SOME OBSERVATIONS

Another C4 convention has come and gone. Tony Carlotto and I found it very interesting and successful. For 35 years I've tried to get my nephew, Scott, interested in colonial items. So for the first time he came to a C4 convention and actually bought something from Tony C. which he found fascinating: a 1779 Massachusetts bond with the Continental soldier with sword in hand. As we all know, most collections start with one fascinating item.

The talks were excellent as usual. I especially liked the talk on the Castine hoard by Phil Mossman, and I hope more colonial collectors will start to collect foreign coins that were clearly used in colonial America. These foreign coins are clearly entwined with the colonial coins struck in America. While there was no regular C4 auction, there is the Steve Tannenbaum auction to look forward to in January in New York. His Connecticut collection was exception and should bring spirited bidding.

There have been a couple of exceptional discoveries. A new Machin's Mills halfpenny was discovered on ebay. You can view this lot on ebay by typing the lot number 350489470385. The coin has a new obverse, very similar to obverse 23, and an old reverse, 87C. The coin should be designated 25-87C, and it is in very fine condition. It has been a long time since a new variety of Machin's has been found. Also a new contemporaneous Massachusetts small planchet shilling has been discovered. Whether it is a legitimate mint product, or a contemporaneous counterfeit is yet to be determined. I have seen a picture of the coin. It is very interesting either way, and I think there is a very good case for this coin being one made by a novice at the legitimate mint. I also discovered a rarity 7 Connecticut: 33.39-Z.13 in fine condition. One more die variety for my Connecticut collection in my quest to get to the magic number 300!

Would other collectors please report to me any discovery of any colonial coin of rarity 7 or 8. Also any colonial coin of note should be reported such as any condition census item.

Richard August

James P. Jones 1944 - 2011

Jim Jones died on September 25, 2011 after an illness of about three weeks. His obituary can be found at www.montlawn.com. with the following a summary.

Remembrance by Bob Schreiner: Jim and I met several years ago when he became a member of the Raleigh (N. C.) Coin Club. We had overlapping interests in U.S. colonial numismatics, and we shared a love of the history that was bound to the numismatics.

Jim referred to his "small eclectic early American numismatic collection." He focused on high grade examples of coins, medals, and paper money. The coins included both those created in the colonies and foreign coins that circulated in colonial times. Jim created excellent presentations based primarily on his collection. He was adept at PowerPoint, and his shows were both beautiful and informative. Jim also spoke at American Numismatic Association meetings, and he offered at least one ANA short course on colonial numismatics.



Jim actively researched land records in the Raleigh, N. C. area, drawing primarily on the rich holdings of the North Carolina State Archives. He compiled a history of land parcels and their owners from the original charters to the Lords Proprietors. He made many presentations about his research to local history groups. Jim also created a genealogical history of his Jones family, and he found many related Jones in far-flung places that helped him construct his genealogy. He was active in local and national genealogy groups.

Jim methodically attended to details, and he was a planner. These are excellent traits for a historic researcher, and for making the most of trips to historic sites. I shared several such trips with Jim, and I benefitted from his pre-travel investigations. I don't think we missed much, and I appreciated Jim in his role of history travel guide.

He was generous, and he readily shared what he knew with those who indicated an interest. He was a good and patient teacher, and always a warm friend.

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

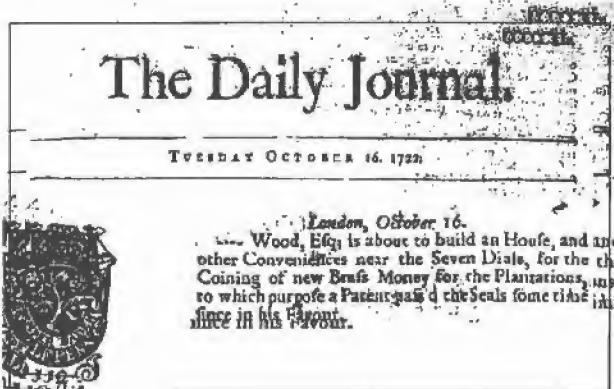
Thank You to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There's still room for more. The Library is still interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library will be greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my E Mail is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com

*****ANNOUNCEMENTS*****

C4 ANNOUNCES THE RELEASE OF ITS LATEST BOOK: THE ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD by Sydney F. Martin

William Wood conceived a plan to manufacture coins for Britain's American Plantations, which were constantly in need of small change to support everyday commercial transactions. This plan became entangled in the politics and economic theories of the day, with King George, his mistress, Isaac Newton, Robert Walpole, and other English notables, as well as the colonial merchants, playing key roles in the story behind the production and distribution of the coins.



Drawing upon his original research the author examines the historical context in which the coins were produced, integrating often conflicting, existing material. Particular attention is paid to the methods employed in manufacturing these coins, from the underlying metallurgy, to the process of preparing and striking the planchets, the locations where they were made and their circulation patterns.

A catalogue of known die varieties is developed for each of the three denominations issued. Some 21 varieties of halfpence, 66 varieties of pence, and 36 varieties of twopence are identified. As well as describing the coins themselves, he has explored related experimental and pattern issues, providing new insights into these enigmatic issues. Production quantities are estimated, rarity and condition census data developed, and major holdings examined.

Michael Hodder, in his *Introduction* states "The best advice anyone can take before undertaking a difficult research project is condensed in this quotation from Marcus Portius Cato Censorius (234-149 B.C.): 'Master the subject, the words will follow.' Syd Martin's new book on William Wood's Rosa Americana issues is a good example of the continuing aptness of the saying."

The book, which is enjoying early favorable reviews, can be obtained from Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

dughistory@juno.com

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

- (1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (2) Vlack, Robert. *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

Hardbound copies of past C4 auction catalogues are available in very limited numbers. If interested, contact Ray Williams or Leo Shane.

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob..http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8~>

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts.

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by

Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer
C4 Treasurer

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

Jeff Ambio - CA
Michael Fogarty - NY
Richard Irons - PA
Jeff King - NC
Pete Loud - NY
Ray Morgenweck - NJ

Rick Ozog - ME
Thomas Quinn - PA
Alexander Schettino - MA
Peter Weiss - RI
Thomas Wood - NC

CLASSIFIED ADS

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$200	\$300	\$450	\$600	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$125	\$180	\$250	\$350	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



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Wanted: Early American communion tokens (for purchase or trade).
Bob Merchant, P.O. 11086, Lancaster, PA 17602 Phone:

The Earliest American Coppers. Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish Halfpence and Farthings. My personal collections built over the past decade are now for sale. We now have a webpage up and running with most coins imaged and priced. More will go up from time to time. I also have some Colonials and Spanish American Colonials-Cobs up. There are currently about 12 categories populated with coins for sale, they are; British George II, British George III, Irish George II, Irish George III, Counterstamps, Cast Cfts, Mules, Errors, Regal's Colonials and Cobs. In the near future I will be adding some interesting Misc. I am still selling CD's of my collections, the details are on the webpages. Postage is always free for C4 and EAC members. Please use the savings towards next years dues ;-). Please visit the webpages and feel free to email with any questions.

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I have for sale a small number of carefully selected colonial type coins, a fairly large number of Sheldon and Newcomb variety large cents, and an interesting array of numismatic literature. These coins, reference books, and auction catalogues came mostly from our C4/EAC dealer friends, national auctions, and a few cherry-picks. Check it out at www.johndirnbauercoins.com. I encourage you to call me with a trial order to see if you like the high quality, accurate descriptions, and fair prices. Coins sent on approval to C4 and EAC members. I am a long-standing member of ANA, ANS, C4, EAC-571, NBS, and NENA.

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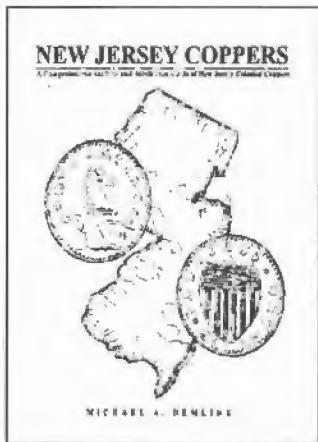
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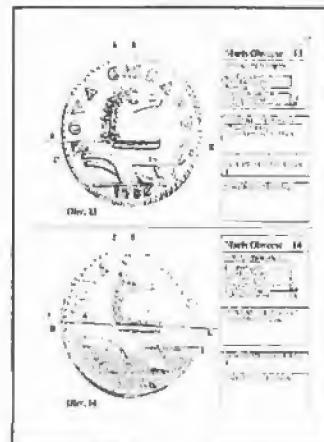
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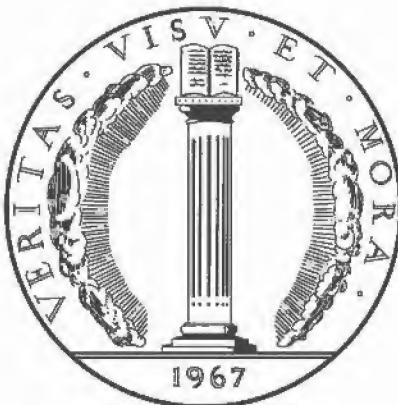
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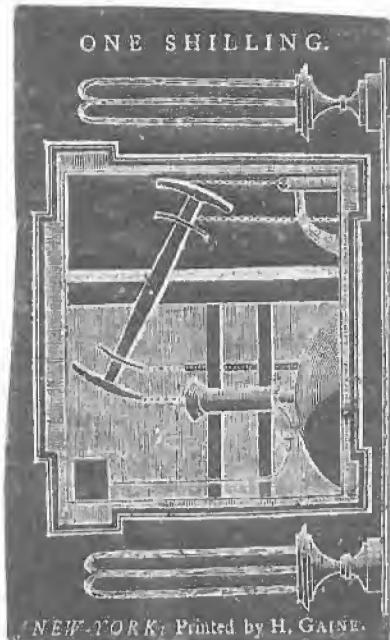
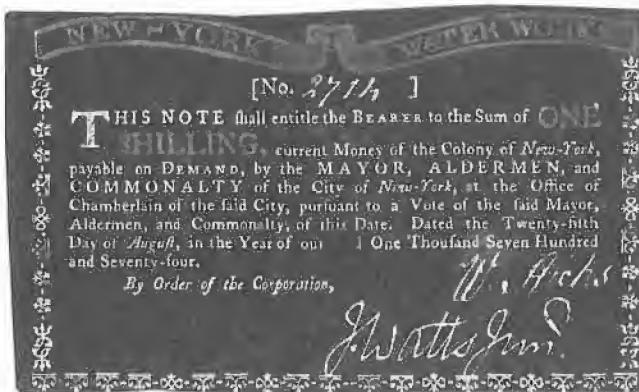


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Many of Colles' contemporaries considered him a visionary as he saw the need for all types of internal improvements that would be required as the city grew. As with many visionaries, he was often ridiculed and distrusted. In addition to a clean water supply, he also advocated canal development. Colles possessed a number of skills and served as the Continental

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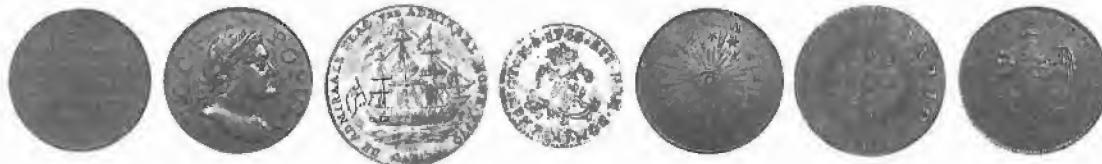
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